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Catalog

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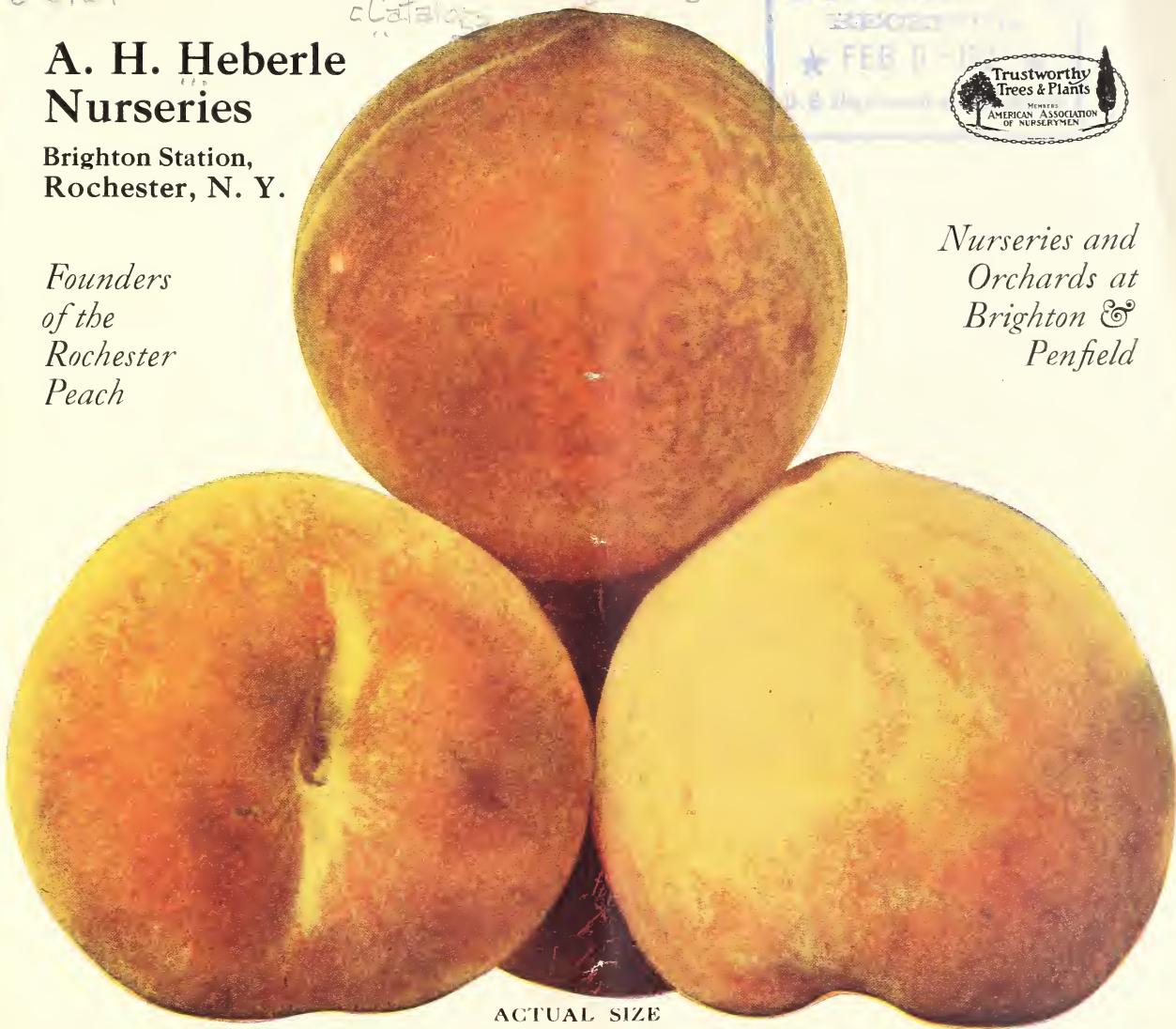


A. H. Heberle Nurseries

Brighton Station,
Rochester, N. Y.

*Founders
of the
Rochester
Peach*

*Nurseries and
Orchards at
Brighton &
Penfield*



ACTUAL SIZE



FOREWORD I Specialize in propagating vigorous, healthy trees for the planter. My business is to grow the best trees that can be propagated and sell them at the lowest possible price. Located in one of the largest nursery centers in the world, near Lake Ontario, where the soil is especially adapted for growing strong, vigorous trees and plants. My Nurseries and Orchards are located at Brighton, Penfield and Morton, N. Y.

I Believe that in order to be a first-class nurseryman you must have knowledge of orchard methods, varieties, and markets. Having considerable orchard located in the best orchard country, I can see what the people are planting, what varieties do the best, what varieties bring in the most money, and in that way am able to offer suggestions in regard to planting.

I grow my own stock, propagated from the finest strain of fruit, accurately labeled, properly grown, and carefully handled.

The trees will all be fresh dug, with the exception of the peach, which are dug in the fall, heeled in sand in our packing cellar over winter and when taken out in the spring are as fresh as if they were left out over winter, and you run no chance of having frozen peaches in the spring.

You want the healthiest, heartiest and most vigorous trees at a reasonable cost. I have, and will deliver, just what you want and the way you want it, at the proper time.

Boxing and Packing free.

In presenting this catalog we extend thanks for your past patronage and assure you and all customers prompt and careful attention to all inquiries and orders you may favor us with.

Guarantee

Every tree shipped from our nurseries not only is guaranteed true to label but carries with it our personal supervision in every branch of the work.

If through any fault of the A. H. HEBERLE NURSERIES our goods are not true to label we will on satisfactory proof replace double the number or refund the purchase price paid and make good the actual number of trees free of charge.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR TREES

When To Plant—Planting can be done any time the trees are dormant and the ground not frozen. Our trees become dormant about November first and remain so until about June first. We pack our trees in paper-lined boxes to keep the frost out and the moisture in, and are in a position to make shipments all winter long, from November first until June first. In most states, however, the planting season extends in the fall from November first until December fifteenth; in the spring from March first until June first.

WHAT TO DO WITH TREES WHEN THEY ARRIVE

If possible, remove the trees from the box at once on arrival and heel them in securely in the garden. I mean by this, give them a temporary planting in a trench, which prevents the roots or branches from drying. If they cannot be removed from the box at once and the packing material gives evidence of being at all dry, apply water to both ends of the box, where the roots are located, keeping the box meanwhile in as cool a place as possible. A cool cellar is a good place to keep the box of trees waiting for the day of planting.

Planting—The earth, to fill in and about the roots, should be surface soil and well pulverized. Fill the hole with the loose earth so as to bring the tree about one inch lower than it stood in the nursery; place the tree in position, fill in with fine mellow earth between and around the roots with the hand, arranging all the roots in their natural posi-

tion and pack the soil firmly around them. Fill the hole with earth to the top, pack down with a small maul or your foot. Do not be afraid to pack the earth down firmly. If you pack the earth with your foot do not be afraid to put your weight into it. The trees should be set so that they are just as firm as posts. Throw a bucket of water around peach tree to settle the ground, and after the water is soaked in scatter a little loose soil on top to prevent baking. Dwarf trees should be planted deeper than standard trees. These should be planted so that the buds on the juncture of the roots and trunk are two or three inches below the surface of the soil. No staking will be necessary except with very tall trees or those much exposed to the wind. If you use manure as a fertilizer, never let it come in direct contact with the roots, but thoroughly mix it up with the soil, or better yet, put it around on top of the soil after the trees are planted.

Special Instructions—**Grape Vines** should be planted so that the first bud next to the stem will come on a level with the surface of the ground. Grape vines have two layers of roots, from 6 to 8 inches apart, and in planting spread the lower layer of roots in their natural position; fill in the earth and press down in the soil firmly, then spread the second layer of roots and fill in the balance of the hole. After planting trim the vines back to two buds. A strong stick 4 feet long should be driven in at each vine to support the canes the first two years. **Strawberries** should be planted so as to leave the crown even with the surface. Too deep planting will smother the plant. **All other small or**

bush fruits, such as raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., should be planted about one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and, after planting, the tops should be cut back to four or five inches of the ground. In pruning ornamental trees two-thirds of the top should be cut off on all ornamental trees except cut-leaved birch and horse chestnut, which should not be pruned at all. Evergreens should be shaded with a cloth, burlap or paper, to prevent the hot sun from striking the tree for the first two or three weeks, or until the trees start to grow. The ground around newly planted evergreens should be thoroughly soaked after planting. Ornamental shrubs should be planted two inches deeper than they were in the nursery, and the tops cut back one-half. Roses are planted three inches deeper and the tops cut back to within three or four inches above the ground.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT THE STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS

The roots of the strawberry and of the tip raspberry plants are the most delicate, sensitive and most easily injured of all plants in transplanting. I have known inexperienced planters to drop these perishable plants along the line of the row and leave them there exposed to the sun and wind while the planter who follows is slowly approaching. By the time the planter reaches the plants dropped in advance, the roots have partially withered and have lost at least half of their vitality. Then the unwise planter is liable to complain that the plants were dead when he received them. What the planter should do is this: he should take a pail and keep constantly an inch or two of water in it. Then he should place the roots of his plants in this pail to be left there until one after another is removed for

planting. By this means each plant goes into the soil as fresh as when dug and will begin immediate growth. Bear in mind that rugged trees, such as the apple and pear, will stand much more exposure than these delicate roots of the strawberry and raspberry.

DON'T BUY A TREE BECAUSE IT IS CHEAP

We strongly urge that orchard planters plant nothing but the best. Do not use valuable land and give time and energy to the growing of trees of uncertain value. Let price be the last consideration, but demand quality. Demand good, clean, healthy trees—demand the best.

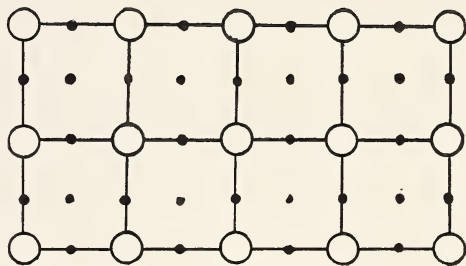
A few cents saved on a tree may mean many dollars loss when the tree comes into bearing. Reputation is nowhere of so much value as in the nursery business, so trees should be bought from a firm in whom you have confidence.

(NO DISEASED TREES)

Our nurseries are inspected annually by the State Entomologist. A certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.



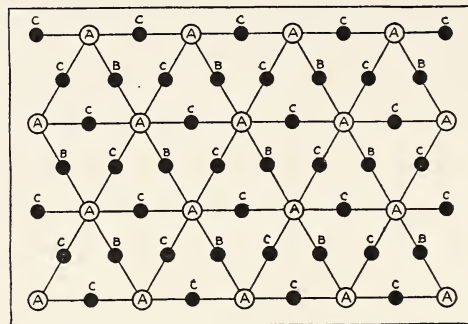
SUGGESTIONS ON ORCHARD PLANTING



SQUARE PLAN for Setting an Orchard. Open circle represents permanents, 40 ft. apart and dots fillers; 20 ft. apart. The latter to be removed in twenty years. These are distances adopted by most planters.

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre.—The following table will show how many trees or plants are required for an acre at any distance apart.

	Square Method	Triangular Method
40 feet apart	27 trees	31 trees
35 feet apart	35 trees	40 trees
30 feet apart	50 trees	55 trees
25 feet apart	70 trees	80 trees
20 feet apart	110 trees	125 trees
18 feet apart	135 trees	155 trees
15 feet apart	195 trees	225 trees
12 feet apart	305 trees	350 trees
10 feet apart	435 trees	505 trees
8 feet apart	680 trees	775 trees
6 feet apart	1,210 trees	1,600 trees
5 feet apart	1,745 trees	2,010 trees
4 feet apart	2,722 trees	3,145 trees
3 feet apart	4,840 trees	5,590 trees
2 feet apart	10,890 trees	12,575 trees
1 foot apart	43,560 trees	50,300 trees

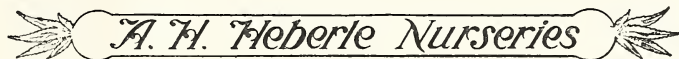


TRIANGULAR PLAN for Setting an Orchard. A permanent, set 40 ft. apart. C and B fillers, 20 feet apart, C fillers to be removed in fifteen years. B filler to be removed in 25 years. These are the distances adopted by most planters.

Suitable Distances for Planting

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 feet
Apples, Dwarf	12 x 16 feet
Pears, Standard	20 x 20 feet
Pears, Dwarf	12 x 12 feet
Peaches and Apricots	20 x 20 feet
Cherries, Sweet	20 x 20 feet
Cherries, Sour	20 x 20 feet
Plums	20 x 20 feet
Quinces	12 x 16 feet
Grapes	8 x 10 feet
Currants	3 x 6 feet
Gooseberries	3 x 6 feet
Raspberries	3 x 6 feet
Blackberries	4 x 8 feet
Strawberries	1 x 3 feet
Asparagus in fields	1 x 3 feet

APPLES



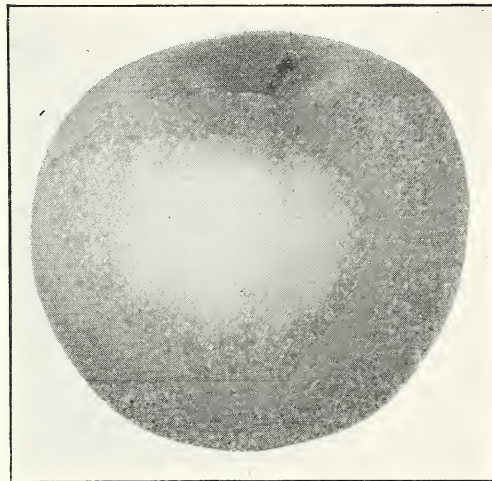
THE APPLE rightfully commands first place among our orchard fruits, unlike other fruits, its season of ripening is such that we can have apples nearly the year around.

Have you started an apple orchard? If not, we want you to ask yourself why. Observe what your neighbor is reaping from the orchard set a few years ago.

Select an elevated site for any kind of orchard in preference to low ground, unless the low ground is located near a large body of water, which protects it from frost. In planting an apple or other orchard the best method is to mark out the land with an ordinary corn marker, the same as for planting corn; then locate the trees in every fifth row, if that is the distance you desire. In this way your trees will form rows from every point of view, without any trouble in sighting or sticking stakes.

Baldwin.—One of the best storage apples for export trade. Thousands of barrels of this fruit are exported to England annually. Baldwin is planted extensively and succeeds wonderfully well in all states east of the Mississippi. No variety yields larger crops, bears shipment better or is more attractive in color, size and shape. It is highly esteemed for an eating and cooking apple. Fruit large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, upright and productive. For a commercial orchard, it can be relied upon. If ever in doubt what kind of apples to plant, select Baldwin. December to March.

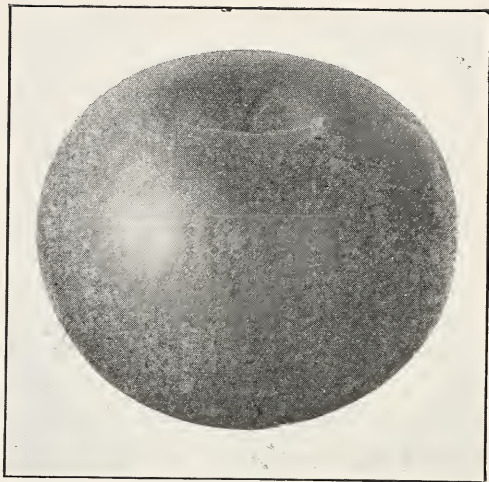
Ben Davis.—The great market apple of the West and South, largely planted also in the East. One of the best for profit. Very early bearer and yields an immense crop of large, sub-acid, bright red, fine shaped fruit. The apple is of poor quality, but its attractive color, size and shape make it sell. It is a splendid keeper and fine for cooking. December to April.



R. I. GREENING

Rhode Island Greening.—A greenish-yellow apple, valuable in the East, especially in New York, where in some sections it is more widely planted than Baldwin. Here it is juicy and good. In the West it is a fall apple and not hardy. A good cooker and has satisfactory desert quality.

McIntosh Red.—An exceedingly valuable, hardy, attractive apple; good size, nearly covered with red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. Tree hardy, vigorous, a good annual bearer—comes into fruiting early, yielding large crops. We recommend this variety to our patrons as one of the best used as a filler. The hardiness of both trees and fruit and its great early bearing qualities, coupled with its elegant color and splendid flavor, makes it a most valuable apple. October to January.



WEALTHY

Wealthy.—A large, very smooth, handsome apple. Brilliant red all over, distinctly marked with narrow stripes and splashes of deeper red; no apple is more handsome. Splendid quality—a good keeper and is popular on the markets; for those who prefer a rich sub-acid apple. The variety is valuable for cold climates, because of its extreme hardness; largely planted in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine and all New England and in Montana where McIntosh is king it is one of the most profitable sorts.

LIST OF LEADING VARIETIES AND SEASON

Alexander.—September.
 Fall Pippin.—October.
 Golden Sweet.—August.
 Duchess of Oldenburg.—September.
 Fameuse.—October.
 Gravenstein.—September.
 Maiden Blush.—October.
 Red Astrachan.—July.
 Twenty Oz.—September.
 Yellow Transparent.—July.
 Crimson Beauty.—July.
 Golden Russet.—November to April.
 Gano.—February to May.
 King.—October to January.
 Hubbardston Non Such.—October to January.
 Canada Red.—November to March.
 Delicious.—November.
 Grimes Golden.—January to April.
 Northern Spy.—January to April.
 Northwestern Greening.—January to April.
 Jonathan.—November to April.
 Rome Beauty.—November to April.
 Spitzenburg.—November to February.
 Stayman's W. Sap.—December to May.
 Sutton Beauty.—February.
 Opalescent.—January.
 Stark.—January to May.
 Tolman Sweet.—November to April.
 Wagener.—January.
 Wine Sap.—December to May.
 Winter Banana.—January to March.
 Wolf River.—January to February.
 York Imperial.—December to February.
 Ben Davis.—March to May.

Crab Apples

Hyslop.—Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Keeps well into the winter.

Transcendent.—Medium to large; roundish, oblong; golden yellow with a rich crimson cheek, covered with a delicate white bloom; fresh yellow; crisp, and when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable; perfectly hardy; young and abundant bearer. September and October.

Large Red Siberian.—About twice the size of common Siberian; very good. September and October.

CHERRIES

A. H. Heberle Nurseries

THE CHERRY, like the Peach, do their very best on light soil, but will succeed in any soil that is dry. The Sweet varieties are of rapid growth with large, glossy leaves, forming fine pyramid shaped heads, and producing large crops of luscious sweet fruit. Sour varieties generally produce acid fruit, and do not attain so large size; are hardier and better adapted for shipping to market. We know of nothing in the fruit line that gives promise of better returns than a good, well-kept Cherry Orchard. There are very few markets that are ever well supplied with this fruit. We offer these varieties in Mazzard and Mahaleb.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS (SWEET)

Black Tartarian.—This fine old variety produces immense crops of very large, purplish black fruits of mild, sweet, jelly-like consistency. The tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. Late June and early July.

Napoleon.—Of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Profitable for market; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert. Forms a grand tree. July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau.—Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, deep crimson-black; tender, juicy, well flavored. July.

Windsor.—A splendid, large, liver-colored cherry that hangs a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good, tree very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.

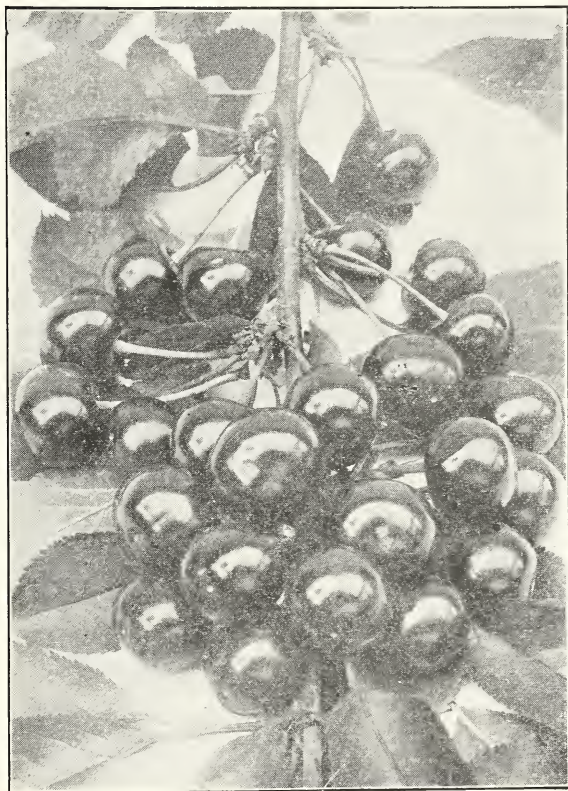
Yellow Spanish.—Large, pale yellow, with light red cheeks; firm and delicious. Ripens latter part of June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS (SOOR)

Early Richmond.—Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy. June.

English Morello.—Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

Montmorency.—A large red acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later; very profitable; more largely planted for market than any other. Late June. The tree is hardy, of vigorous growth, exceedingly productive and the greatest money maker in the list.



MONTMORENCY

PLUMS

A. H. Heberle Nurseries

THE FINER kinds of Plums are beautiful dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor. For cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For best flavor they should be allowed to remain

on the tree until fully ripe; but for shipping to market, they must be gathered a very few days earlier, when they may be shipped long distances, arriving in good condition. All the varieties listed below are hardy and vigorous in all climates.

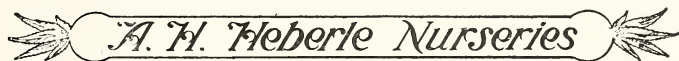
Imperial Gage
German Prune
Grand Duke
Abundance
Bradshaw
Burbank
Genii
Fellenburg, or
Italian Prune

Lombard
Monarch
Moore's Arctic
Reine Claude
Shipper's Pride
Shrop Damson
Niagara
York State Prune



FELLENBURG, OR ITALIAN PRUNE

PEARS

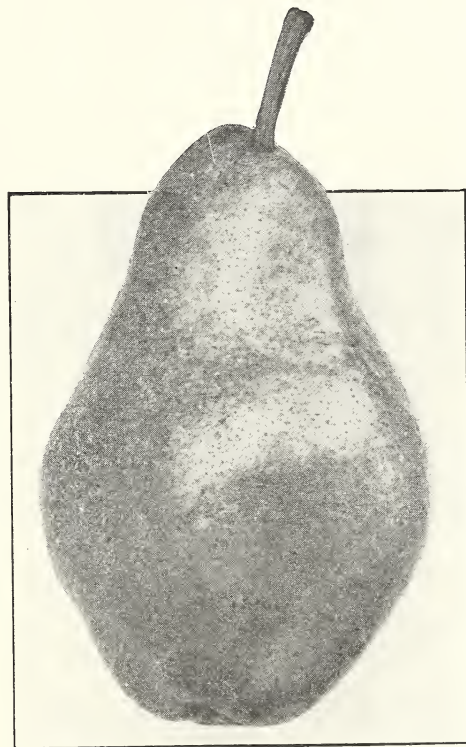


THE cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making pears one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear gives it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape.

The pear is a highly profitable fruit, and especially so in markets that pay for quality as well as looks. It is easily grown, being nearly free from insects and fungous diseases. Plant pears for profit, and in the garden for home use. It is our most luscious fruit.

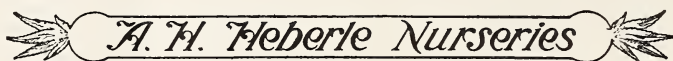
LIST OF LEADING VARIETIES AND SEASON.

Beurre D'Anjou—October to January.
Beurre Bosc—September and October.
Clairgeau—October to November.
Clapp's Favorite—August.
Duchess D'Angouleme—October and November.
Kieffer—October to November.
Lawrence—November and December.
Sheldon—October.
Seckel—September and October.
Worden Seckel—October.
Dwarf Pear same varieties and price as Standard.



BARTLETT

PEACHES



Belle of Georgia.—Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer and fine shipper. Ripens with Crawford's Early. Free.

Crawford Early.—The Crawford Early is a very large, oblong peach with a prominent point on the blossom end, and a bright red cheek. The flesh is yellow, very rich, slightly sub-acid, juicy, good quality, and especially good for canning and eating. Freestone. Mid-season peach.

Niagara.—Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. Season medium early, following quick upon Early Crawford.

Yellow St. John.—One of the best of the early yellow varieties. Of medium size, orange yellow with a red blush on sunny side, flesh tender, juicy and quality very good, but is not much of a shipper. Free.

Crawford's Late.—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best. Late September. Free.

Elberta.—The Elberta is a large, golden yellow peach nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek. It has done more to develop the peach-

growing industry than any other variety. It can be grown profitably in most any part of the United States. The flesh is a rich yellow, red at the pit, firm and juicy, but only fair quality. The tree is a large, vigorous grower, very productive, yielding fruit uniform in size and shape and always highly colored. Free.

Early Elberta.—As compared with old Elberta it is earlier, more highly colored, decidedly better in quality, a good keeper, has smaller seed, with none of the bitterness or coarseness so noticeable in old Elberta, and is not stringy. Has practically no fuzz. Excellent shipper.

J. H. Hale.—The J. H. Hale is a globular, freestone peach, large, yellow color, almost entirely covered with bright red, thick skin and has practically no fuzz. The flesh is solid, thus making it an excellent shipper. Ripens with Elberta.

LIST OF LEADING VARIETIES AND SEASON.

Carman.—Early August.
Crosby.—September.
Chair's Choice.—September.
Champion.—August.
Dewey.—August.
J. H. Hale.—With Elberta.
Lamont.—Late September.
Mayflower.—July.
Reeves Favorite.—After Early Crawford.
Smock Free.—October.

THE Rochester Peach.—Large, yellow and red, freestone, flesh yellow, very highly flavored, to eat out of hand or canned it cannot be equaled as a table delicacy, stone very small and will ship nearly as good as an Elberta. The peach comes into ripening when there are no other yellow and red freestone peach on the market, you can readily see that this peach will command the highest price coming in as it does. Middle of August.

READ WHAT BULLETIN NO. 14 OF NEW YORK
EXPERIMENTAL STATION HAS TO SAY
ABOUT THE NEW ROCHESTER PEACH.

Rochester, in season, regarding the crop as a whole, certainly precedes Early Crawford several days, ripening soon after the middle of August. The introducers say that it is two weeks earlier, a statement made possible by the fact that its season is very long, a few specimens ripening extremely early. The great length of season of this variety under some circumstances may be an asset, under others a liability to the peach grower. As the color plate shows the peaches are large, yellow with a handsome over-color of mottled red, more rotund than either of the two Crawfords or Elberta, making, all in all, a strikingly beautiful peach. The flesh, too, meets all the requirements of a good peach—thick and firm, marbled yellow, tinted with red at the pit, juicy, rich, sweet, and in all respects fully up to the high standard of palatability found in peaches of the Crawford group.



A TWO-YEAR OLD TREE



Apricots

Apricots are a rich, delicious fruit, coming between cherries and peaches. Very much like the peach in outward appearance, but like the plum in quality and texture. One of the finest fruits for drying, and they fill a season when there are no other large fruits.

Acme.—A new and fine variety. Tree stout, healthy and hardy; handsome foliage. Fruit large and sweet; rich yellow with red cheek. July.

Harris.—Rich golden yellow; large size, very fine quality; hardy, early bearer and prolific.

Montgamet.—Medium size; early; juicy and excellent; hardy. July.

Moorpark.—Large; orange and red; firm and juicy, with rich flavor; very productive. August.

Quinces

Champion

Meeches' Prolific

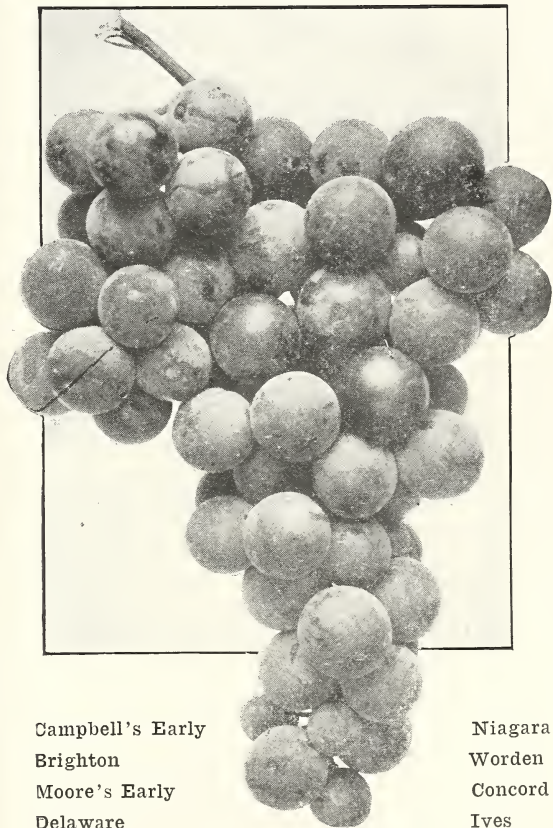
Orange

Rea's Mammoth

Rhubarb

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is early, tender, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Rhubarb is one of our most healthful vegetables. Early in the spring its distinctly acid flavor is quite acceptable.

Grapes

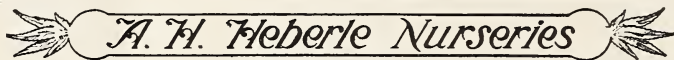


Campbell's Early
Brighton
Moore's Early
Delaware

Niagara
Worden
Concord
Ives

CONCORD

CURRANTS



BEFORE planting, the roots should be shortened to 10 or 12 inches, and in planting care should be taken to firm the earth about the roots. After planting, cut back the tops about one-half the previous year's growth. No plant will better repay generous treatment and high cultivation than the currant.

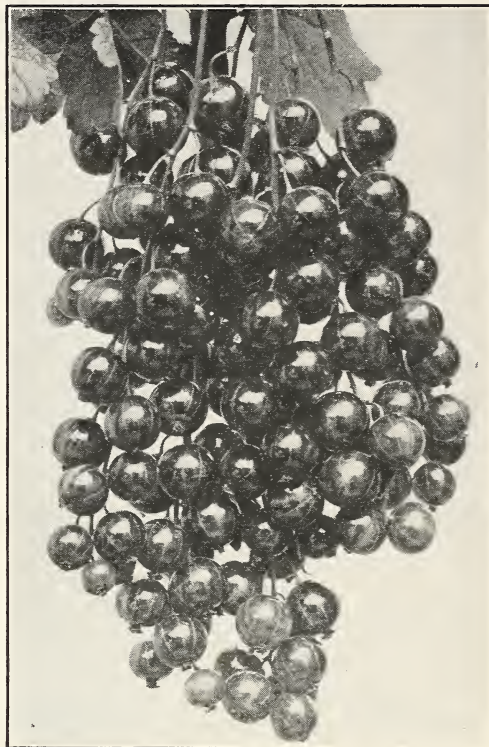
Black Champion.—An English variety of great value; very sweet and delicious; bushes thrifty, strong; berries very large; early, prolific, fine.

Cherry.—The standard Red Currant. Fruit very large; a fine, upright grower; valuable alike for market and garden; splendid quality.

Fay's Prolific.—The leading market variety. The fruit is very large and handsome, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive.

Perfection.—In color it is a beautiful bright red, a size larger than the Fay; clusters average longer and the size of berries are maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most productive currants we have ever known; quality is superior to anything in the market, being of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds.

White Grape.—Large yellowish white, sweet, excellent quality. Best white variety.



FAY'S PROLIFIC

BERRIES



A. H. Heberle Nurseries



Gooseberry

The Gooseberry thrives best on a cool, damp, rich soil. It should be annually pruned and mulched with manure.

The demand for this fruit is constantly growing, the expense of cultivation is light, and the returns most satisfactory.

Downing.—Largest and best of all native American varieties. The value of Downing lies in its large size, fine quality, beautiful appearance, vigorous growth, and freedom from mildew. Downing is free from spines, of a transparent color, tending to yellow; bush upright, keeping the fruit from the sand. Enormously productive.

Houghton.—Medium size, roundish, oval, sweet; very productive. Pale red.

Industry.—Marvelously productive and bears second, if not the first year planted. The fruit is of large size, color dark red.

Red Jacket.—An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the most free from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all.

Raspberries

Black Diamond, Cuthberts, Columbian, Herbert, Kansas, Ohio, St. Regis, Plum Farmer.

Blackberries

Blowers, Erie, Lawton, Rathbun, Eldorado.

Strawberry

Brandywine.—Berries very large, regular, conical form; color bright glossy red; flesh firm and of very excellent quality.

Wilson.—The best berry for canning. This is an old, well-thought-of variety that has always given satisfaction. One of the very best berries for flavor and quality. We recommend this variety to you.

Gandy.—A very strong growing plant; moderately productive; fruit large, uniform shape, bright color and good quality; season late.

Glen Mary.—Berries large, bright deep red, rich sweet and good. One of the most productive, and holds its size well to the end. Medium to late.

William Belt.—Berries large, conical, rather long, regular in outline, bright red, glossy; quality good, moderately firm. Plant vigorous, healthy and quite prolific.

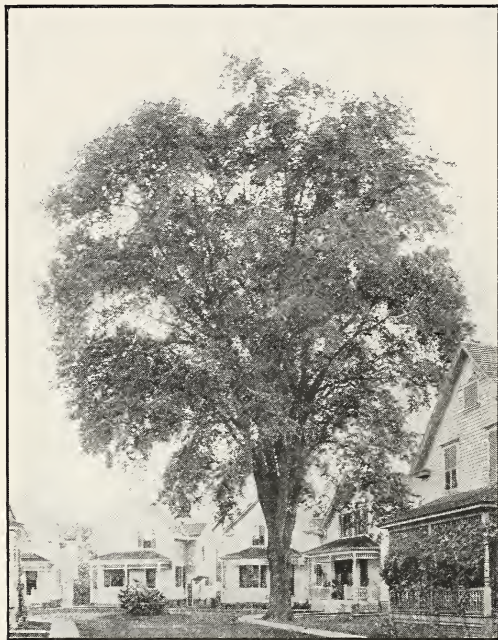
Asparagus

Palmetto Asparagus.—This is a large growing variety particularly delicious in quality. No home garden can be complete without it. Asparagus is one of the greatest garden delicacies, coming in at a season when there is no competitor. When once planted this will continue to produce abundantly for life. The plants late in the season are objects of great beauty. Palmetto Asparagus is valuable for its health-giving properties. It is also appetizing and is a rare delicacy for any table.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus.—No vegetable that is so attractive to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of this early asparagus. No vegetable is more beneficial as an appetizer to persons of sedentary habits. It is difficult to account for its cultivation being neglected. In country gardens it is rarely to be found, although so healthful and nutritious; yet everyone should have an asparagus bed. This good old variety is known everywhere; is of large size, rapid in growth and of good quality.

ORNAMENTALS

DECIDIOUS PLANTS



AMERICAN ELM

American Elm.	Mulberry, Russian.
Magnolia.	Maple, Silver-Leaved or Soft.
Oriental Plane.	Cut Leaved Weeping Birch.
Poplar, Lombardy.	Beech, Purple-Leaved.
Maple, Norway.	Thorn, Double Pink.
Catalpa Bungei.	Teas' Weeping Mulberry.
Catalpa Speciosa.	Plum, Purple Leaf (Pissardi).
Poplar, Carolina.	Maple, Weir's Cut-Leaved.
Golden Willow.	Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.
	Elm, Camperdown Weeping.
	Crab, Bechtel's Double Flowered.

Deciduous Plants

Althea.	Mock Orange.
B. Thunbergii.	Paonies.
Var. Purpurea.	Phlox.
Calycanthus Floridus.	Spirea Anthony Waterer.
Cornus Florida.	Spirea Callosa Alba.
Elegantissima Variegata.	Spirea Callosa Rosea.
Deutzia Gracilis.	Spirea Van Houttei.
D'Scabra.	Snowball.
Forsythia (Golden Bell).	Tamarix Africana.
Golden Leaved Elder.	Diervilla Weigela.
Lilacs (Assorted).	Azalea.
Hydrangea P. G.	Rhododendrons.
Deutzia (Pride of Rochester).	
Deutzia Crenata (Double-Flowered).	
Upright Honeysuckle.—White and pink.	
Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of Snow).	



HYDRANGEA

CLIMBING VINES

ROSES



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy).
Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.
Clematis, Assorted.
Chinese Wistaria.
Virginia Creeper (Amer. Ivy).
Trumpet Flower.

American Beauty.
Baby Rambler.
Frau Karl Duschki.
General Jacqueminot.
Gruss an Teplitz.
Killarney.
Margaret Dickson.
Madam Plantier.

Mrs. John Laing.
Persian Yellow.
Soleil D'Or.
Crimson Rambler.
Dorothy Perkins.
Tausendschon.
White Rambler.
And others.



CRIMSON RAMBLER

HEDGE PLANTS & EVERGREENS



Barberry, Japanese (*Berberis Thunbergii*).
12 to 18 inches; 18 to 24 inches.

The Crimson Rambler Hedge.

Privet, California (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*).
18 to 24 inches; 2 to 3 feet.

Norway Spruce (*Picea Excelsa*).—12 to 18
inches; 18 to 24 inches; 2 to 3 feet.

Arbor-Vitae (*Thuja occidentalis*).—18 to 24
inches; 2 to 3 feet.

Arbor-Vitae, Golden.

Arbor-Vitae, Pyramidalis.

Arbor-Vitae, Rosedale.

Arbor-Vitae, Siberian.

Fir, Balsam.

Juniper, Irish.

Pine, Austrian.

Pine, Scotch.

Pine, White.

Spruce, Douglass.

Spruce, Hemlock—18 to 24 inches.

Spruce, Weeping.

Spruce, Koster's Grafted Colorado Blue.—12
inches; 18 inches; 2 feet.